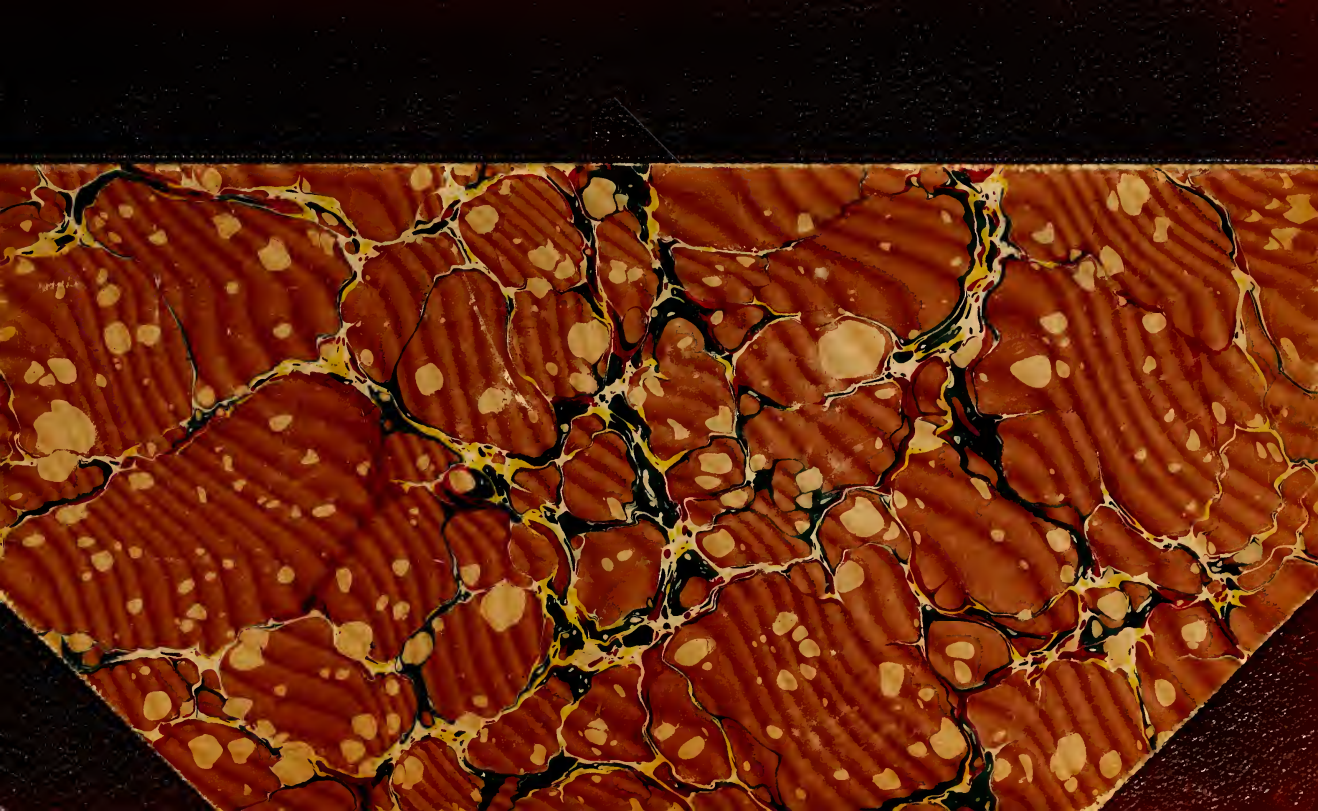

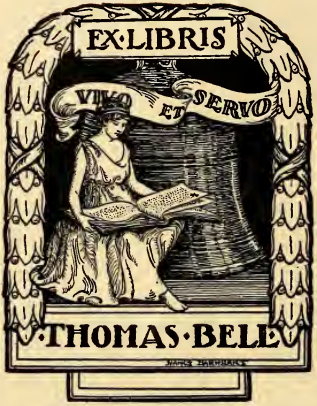
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[Lincoln, Abraham] (Notion M) See M305

Very Scarce
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CALLS FOR TROOPS

MADE BY

THE PRESIDENT

DURING

THE YEARS 1861-'62-'63-'64.

145. LINCOLN. Calls for Troops made by the President during the years 1861–64. 8vo, blue wrappers (lacks back wrapper). [Wash. 1864]

VERY SCARCE.

CALLS FOR TROOPS

MADE BY

THE PRESIDENT

DURING

THE YEARS 1861-'62-'63-'64.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.

The following exhibit of the calls for troops made by the President during 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, is printed for the information and use of the officers of the Bureau, and is confidential.

JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

CALLS

FOR

TROOPS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT

DURING

THE YEARS 1861-'62-'63-'64.

---

1. On the 15th of April, 1861, the President issued the accompanying proclamation, calling for 75,000 militia to aid in suppressing the revolutionary combinations of certain States and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combination and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country.

And I hereby command the persons composing the combination aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress.

Senators and representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

The quotas apportioned to each State under this call were as follows:

Maine	780	Arkansas	780
New Hampshire	780	Kentucky	3,123
Vermont	780	Missouri	3,123
Massachusetts	1,560	Illinois	4,683
Rhode Island	780	Indiana	4,683
Connecticut	780	Ohio	10,153
New York	13,280	Michigan	780
Pennsylvania	12,500	Wisconsin	780
New Jersey	3,123	Iowa	780
Delaware	780	Minnesota	780
Maryland	3,133		
Virginia	2,340	Total	73,391
North Carolina	1,560		
Tennessee	1,560		

2. On the 3d of May, 1861, the President issued the following proclamation, calling into service, in addition to the 75,000 militia called for by his proclamation of April 15, 1861, thirty-nine Regiments of Volunteer Infantry and one of Cavalry, amounting to 42,034 men, for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged; increasing the Regular Army by eight Regiments, amounting to 22,714 officers and men; and directing the enlistment of 18,000 seamen, to wit:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution and the preservation of the National Union by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force, in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the 15th day of April, in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm and the details of enrolment and organization will be made known through the Department of War.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen, officers and enlisted men, the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one nor more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers, hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army, and for the enlistment of seamen, hereby given, together with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteers and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as assembled.

In the mean time I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and, with these, of happiness and prosperity throughout the country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

3. The acts of which the following are extracts, approved, respectively, July 22, 1861, and July 25, 1861, authorize the President to accept 500,000 volunteers for three years or the war.

AN ACT to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property.

Whereas certain of the forts, arsenals, custom-houses, navy yards, and other property of the United States have been seized, and other violations of law have been committed and are threatened by organized bodies of men in several of the States, and a conspiracy has been entered into to overthrow the government of the United States: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the services of volunteers, either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, in such numbers, not exceeding five hundred thousand, as he may deem necessary, for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, enforcing the laws, and preserving and protecting the public property: *Provided*, That the services of the volunteers shall be for such time as the President may direct, not exceeding three years nor less than six months, and they shall be disbanded at the end of the war. And all provisions of law applicable to three-years volunteers shall apply to two-years volunteers, and to all volunteers who have been, or may be, accepted into the service of the United States for a period not less than six months, in the same manner as if such volunteers were specially named. Before receiving into service any number of volunteers exceeding those now called for and accepted, the President shall, from time to time, issue his proclamation, stating the number desired, either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, and the States from which they are to be furnished, having reference, in any such requisition, to the number then in service from the several States, and to the exigencies of the service at the time, and equalizing, as far as practicable, the number furnished by the several States, according to federal population.

Approved July 22, 1861.

AN ACT in addition to the "Act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the services of volunteers, either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, in such numbers as the exigencies of the public service may, in his opinion, demand, to be organized as authorized by the act of the twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one: *Provided*, That the number of troops hereby authorized shall not exceed five hundred thousand.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the volunteers authorized by this act shall be armed as the President may direct; they shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be upon the footing, in all respects, with similar corps of the United States army, and shall be mustered into the service for "during the war."

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall be authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the command of the volunteer forces, such number of major generals and of brigadier generals as may, in his judgment, be required for their organization.

Approved July 25, 1861.

The quotas assigned to States under this authorization for raising 500,000 men were based on the census of 1860, and were as follows:

Maine	17,560	West Virginia	8,497
New Hampshire	9,234	Kentucky	27,237
Vermont	8,950	Ohio	67,365
Massachusetts	34,868	Indiana	38,832
Rhode Island	4,955	Illinois	47,785
Connecticut	1,357	Michigan	21,357
New York	109,056	Iowa	19,316
New Jersey	19,152	Wisconsin	21,753
Pennsylvania	82,825	Kansas	3,235
Delaware	3,145	Minnesota	4,899
Maryland	15,578	Missouri	31,544

4. Section 1 of "An act to increase the present military establishment of the United States," approved July 29, 1861, authorizes to be added to the Regular Army nine Regiments of Infantry, one of Cavalry, and one of Artillery; as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the Regular Army, as now authorized by law, nine Regiments of Infantry, one Regiment of Cavalry, and one Regiment of Artillery; each Regiment of Infantry to consist of not less than two nor more than three battalions, as the exigencies of the public service may, in the opinion of the President of the United States, demand; each battalion to consist of eight companies; each company to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, and as many privates, not exceeding eighty-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of the military service, direct. The Regiment of Cavalry hereby authorized shall consist of not more than three battalions of not more than two squadrons each; and each squadron shall consist of two companies, each company to be composed of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, two farriers, one saddler, one wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding seventy-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of the military service, direct. The Regiment of Artillery hereby authorized shall consist of not more than twelve batteries; and each battery shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, two artificers, one wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding one hundred and twenty-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of the military service, direct. And there may be added to the aforesaid battery organization, at the discretion of the President, having due regard to the public necessities and means, one first and one second lieutenant, two sergeants, and four corporals.

5 Section 2 of "An act authorizing the Secretary of War to reimburse volunteers for expenses incurred in employing regimental and other bands, and for other purposes," approved July 31, 1861, was the basis of the acceptance by the President of the 300,000 men offered by the Governors of States, June 28, 1862, and is as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, in accepting and organizing volunteers under the act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, may accept the services of such volunteers without previous proclamation, and in such numbers, from any State or States, as in his discretion the public service may require.

6. Section 3 of an act approved August 6, 1861, legalizes all acts, proclamations, and orders of the President after March 4, 1861, respecting the army and navy, and calling out or relating to the volunteers or militia from the States, as follows:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the acts, proclamations, and orders of the President of the United States after the 4th of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, respecting the army and navy of the United States, and calling out or relating to the militia or volunteers from the States, are hereby approved and in all respects legalized and made valid, to the same intent and with the same effect as if they had been issued and done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States.

7. The following correspondence between the Governors of States and the President, resulted in his calling for 300,000 volunteers to serve three years:

JUNE 28, 1862.

The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire

that the recent successes of the federal arms may be followed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union; and believing that, in view of the present state of the important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up all military organizations now in the field, and add to the armies heretofore organized such additional number of men as may, in your judgment, be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good government. All believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all re-enforcements that you may deem needful to sustain our government.

ISRAEL WASHBURNE, JR., *Governor of Maine.*
H. S. BERRY, *Governor of New Hampshire.*
FRED'K HOLBROOK, *Governor of Vermont.*
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, *Governor of Connecticut.*
E. D. MORGAN, *Governor of New York.*
CHAS. S. OLDEN, *Governor of New Jersey.*
A. G. CURTIN, *Governor of Pennsylvania.*
A. W. BRADFORD, *Governor of Maryland.*
F. H. PIERPONT, *Governor of Virginia.*
AUSTIN BLAIR, *Governor of Michigan.*
J. B. TEMPLE, *President Military Board of Kentucky.*
ANDREW JOHNSON, *Governor of Tennessee.*
H. R. GAMBLE, *Governor of Missouri.*
O. P. MORTON, *Governor of Indiana.*
DAVID TODD, *Governor of Ohio.*
ALEX. RAMSAY, *Governor of Minnesota.*
RICHARD YATES, *Governor of Illinois.*
EDWARD SALOMON, *Governor of Wisconsin.*

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July* 1, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you, in the communication of the 28th day of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of three hundred thousand men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. The quota of your State would be ———. I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. An order fixing the quotas of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The GOVERNORS *of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the President of the Military Board of Kentucky.*

The quotas assigned to States under this call for 300,000 men were likewise based on the Census of 1860, and were as follows:

Maine	9,609	Western Virginia	4,650
New Hampshire	5,053	Kentucky	14,905
Vermont	4,898	Ohio	36,858
Massachusetts	19,080	Indiana	21,250
Rhode Island	2,712	Illinois	26,148
Connecticut	7,145	Michigan	11,686
New York	59,705	Iowa	10,570
New Jersey	10,478	Wisconsin	11,904
Pennsylvania	45,321	Minnesota	2,681
Delaware	1,720	Kansas	1,771
Maryland	8,532	Missouri	17,369

8. In pursuance of the provisions of section one of An act to amend the act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, approved February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes, approved July 17, 1862, to wit:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them, in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorized, in such cases, to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrolment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population.

The following order calling for 300,000 militia for nine months emanated from the President, on the 4th August, 1862, viz:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, D. C., August* 4, 1862.

Ordered: I. That a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

II. That if any State shall not, by the fifteenth of August, furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

III. Regulations will be prepared by the War Department, and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the Army and Volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination or appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions in it.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

The quotas assigned to States under this call for 300.000 nine-months men have been reduced by a division by four to the three-years standard, for the purpose of estimating the true amount of service rendered, and stand, after the reduction, as follows:

Maine	2,402	West Virginia	1,162
New Hampshire	1,263	Kentucky	3,726
Vermont	1,224	Ohio	9,214
Massachusetts	4,770	Indiana	5,312
Rhode Island	678	Illinois	6,537
Connecticut	1,786	Michigan	2,921
New York	14,481	Iowa	2,642
New Jersey	2,620	Wisconsin	2,976
Pennsylvania	11,330	Minnesota	670
Delaware	430	Kansas	443
Maryland	2,133	Missouri	4,317

9. No troops were called for or accepted under section 3 of the act approved July 17, 1862, which is as follows:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, in addition to the volunteer forces which he is now authorized by law to raise, to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding one hundred thousand, as infantry, for a period of nine months, unless sooner discharged. And every soldier who shall enlist under the provisions of this section shall receive his first month's pay, and also twenty-five dollars

as bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service of the United States. And all provisions of law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be, and the same are, extended to, and are hereby declared to embrace, the volunteers to be raised under the provisions of this section.

10. The quota of the District of Columbia, under the calls of 1861 and 1862, based upon the Census of 1860, was 2,742. The quota for each year, separately, has never been adjusted on the records of the Provost Marshal General's Office.

11. On the 3d of March, 1863, "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," was approved by the President. The following are extracts therefrom:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the national forces of the United States not now in the military service, enrolled under this act, shall be divided into two classes: the first of which shall comprise all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five and under the age of forty-five; the second class shall comprise all other persons subject to do military duty; and they shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for greater convenience in enrolling, calling out, and organizing the national forces, and for the arrest of deserters and spies of the enemy, the United States shall be divided into districts, of which the District of Columbia shall constitute one, each Territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each congressional district of the respective States, as fixed by a law of the State next preceding the enrolment, shall constitute one: *Provided*, That in States which have not by their laws been divided into two or more congressional districts, the President of the United States shall divide the same into so many enrolment districts as he may deem fit and convenient.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it may be necessary to call out the national forces for military service, the President is hereby authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished by said district; and thereupon the enrolling board shall, under the direction of the President, make a draft of the required number.

With a view to put this enrolment act into practical operation at the earliest possible date, the President, in the month of May, 1863, ordered that a draft should be made in each congressional district, as soon as its enrolment was completed; the quota for each being determined by taking from it one-fifth of the enrolled men of the first class. Drafts were accordingly made for these assumed quotas as fast as the enrolment was completed in the various districts.

This draft was merely a tentative operation. It was subsequently embraced in the call of February 1, 1864, for 500,000 men; that is, all the credits arising from the draft were deducted from the quotas assigned under that call.

12. By the President's proclamation of June 15, 1863, militia to the number of 100,000, from the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, was called into service for six months from the date of muster, their services to be credited under the enrolment act approved March 3, 1863, to the States furnishing them, as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several of the States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States one hundred thousand militia, from the States following, namely: From the State of Maryland, ten thousand; from the State of Pennsylvania, fifty thousand; from the State of Ohio, thirty thousand; from the State of West Virginia, ten thousand; to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for the period of six months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged; to be mustered in as infantry, artillery, and cavalry, in proportions, which will be made known by the War Department; which department will also designate the several places of rendezvous. These militia to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and such orders as may hereafter be issued.

The States aforesaid will be respectively credited under the enrolment act for the militia services rendered under this proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

13. A proclamation by the President, of date October 17, 1863, calls for 300,000 volunteers to serve three years; and provides that such deficiency as may exist on January 5, 1864, shall be drafted for on that day, as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not, however, exceeding three years:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premium, and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's Office, by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made on said State, or on the districts of said State, for their due proportion of said quota; and the said draft shall commence on the fifth day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this Proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or those which may be issued, for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress or where it has not yet commenced.

The quotas of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's Office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that Department.

In issuing this Proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their willing, cheerful, and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to re-enforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United [L. S.] States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

14. The following order from the President, of February 1, 1864, directs that a draft for 500,000 men be made. The "credits by enlistment and draft" to be deducted from quotas embrace those arising from the tentative draft, made under the enrolment act in the summer of 1863, as well as those under the call of October 17, 1863; this call, in fact, being only for 200,000 men.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 1, 1864.

Ordered, That a draft for five hundred thousand men, to serve for three years or during the war, be made on the tenth day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the first day of March, and not heretofore credited.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The quotas under this call for 500,000 men, which embraces the call for 300,000 men of October 17, 1863, were based on the enrolment made under provisions of the enrolment act approved March 3, 1863, and were as follows:

Maine	11,803	District of Columbia	4,256
Vermont	5,751	Kentucky	14,471
New Hampshire	6,469	Ohio	51,465
Massachusetts	26,597	Indiana	32,521
Rhode Island	3,469	Illinois	46,309
Connecticut	7,919	Michigan	19,553
New York	81,993	Iowa	16,097
New Jersey	16,759	Wisconsin	19,852
Pennsylvania	64,979	Minnesota	5,451
Delaware	2,463	Kansas	3,523
Maryland	10,794	Missouri	9,813
West Virginia	5,127		

15. Section 1 of "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,'" approved March 3, 1863, which was approved February 24, 1864, and is as follows, to wit:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary, during the present war, to call for such number of men for the military service of the United States as the public exigencies may require,

establishes the will of the President as the authority for raising troops. On the provisions of this section was made the call of March 14, 1864.

16. The following call, by the President, of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men, explains itself:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, March* 14, 1864.

In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the Navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the five hundred thousand men called for February 1, 1864, a call is hereby made and a draft ordered for two hundred thousand men for the military service (Army, Navy, and Marine Corps) of the United States.

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, or counties, will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies on former quotas.

The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by voluntary enlistment, and drafts will be made in each ward of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quotas. The drafts will be commenced as soon after the fifteenth of April as practicable.

The Government bounties, as now paid, continue until April 1, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date, one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 22, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The quotas assigned to States under this call were likewise based upon the enrolment of 1863, and were as follows:

Maine	4,721	District of Columbia	1,702
New Hampshire	2,588	Kentucky	5,789
Vermont	2,300	Ohio	20,595
Massachusetts	10,639	Indiana	13,008
Rhode Island	1,388	Illinois	18,524
Connecticut	3,168	Michigan	7,821
New York	32,794	Iowa	6,439
New Jersey	6,704	Wisconsin	7,941
Pennsylvania	25,993	Minnesota	2,180
Delaware	985	Kansas	1,409
Maryland	4,317	Missouri	3,925
West Virginia	2,051		

17. The following letters and telegrams likewise explain themselves:

To the President of the United States:

I. The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, offer to the President infantry troops for the approaching campaign, as follows:

Ohio	30,000
Indiana	20,000
Illinois	20,000
Iowa	10,000
Wisconsin	5,000

II. The term of service to be one hundred days, reckoned from the date of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged.

III. The troops to be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, when the regiments are filled up, according to regulations, to the minimum strength—the regiments to be organized according to the Regulations of the War Department. The whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date of notice of the acceptance of this proposition.

IV. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported, and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications, or wherever their services may be required, within or without their respective States.

V. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft.

VI. The draft for three years' service to go on in any State or district where the quota is not filled up; but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the service rendered.

JOHN BROUGH, *Governor of Ohio.*
O. P. MORTON, *Governor of Indiana.*
RICHARD YATES, *Governor of Illinois.*
WM. M. STONE, *Governor of Iowa.*
JAMES T. LEWIS, *Governor of Wisconsin.*

The foregoing proposition of the "Governors" is accepted, and the Secretary of War is directed to carry it into execution.

A. LINCOLN.

APRIL 23, 1864.

SPECIAL CALLS.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
War Department, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1864—4 o'clock.

Congress has just passed a bill making appropriation for short service. This department will accept ten thousand volunteer infantry from your State for six months' service, reckoned from the date of mustering-in of the respective regiments. The regiment to be mustered when filled to its minimum strength according to the rules and regulations of the War Department.

These troops to be credited pro rata on any quota or deficiency of the draft for three-years troops, and any person drafted to be credited for his service.

The troops to be raised within twenty days from this date.

I hasten immediately on the passage of the bill to notify you, and await your answer.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Governor BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1864.

The President directs me to inform you that a rebel force, variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand men, have invaded the State of Maryland, and have taken Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and are threatening other points; that the public safety requires him to call upon the State executives for a militia force to repel this invasion. He therefore directs me to call on you for a militia force of twelve thousand men from your State, to serve not more than one hundred days, and to request that you will, with the utmost despatch, forward the troops to Washington by rail or steamboat, as may be most expeditious.

Please favor me with an answer at your earliest convenience.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Governor of New York, Albany, New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 5, 1864.

The President directs me to call on you for twelve thousand militia or volunteer infantry, to serve at Washington and its vicinity for one hundred days, unless sooner discharged.

The troops to be organized according to the general regulations of the service, to be armed, clothed, paid, transported, subsisted, and supplied as other troops in the United States service. To be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments as soon as filled to the minimum strength, and the term of service to be reckoned from the date of muster into the United States service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 5, 1864.

SIR: Your letter of this date has been received, saying: "If it can be arranged that men who should volunteer for 100 days' service, as requested by you to day, shall be exempted from any draft that may be ordered during such 100 days' service, I think that the men you want can be readily and rapidly raised. I do not, of course, mean that they be exempted from any future draft, but only from such as might be ordered during the term of 100 days for which they are asked, and I am disposed to believe that this would be a proper construction of the conscription law."

In reply, I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that the arrangement you propose will be acceded to, and you are requested to call out 4,000 infantry in accordance with it. The details in connexion with the subject will not differ materially otherwise from those heretofore prescribed in like cases.

Will you please take such initiatory steps to-night as you may deem proper to hasten the raising of the troops, and have the kindness to call at my office at 10 a. m. to-morrow for a more full understanding.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

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18. On the 18th of July, 1864, the following proclamation was issued by the President calling for 500,000 men, and giving the States 50 days in which to raise their quotas, in accordance with section 2 of the enrolment act approved July 4, 1864:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, "at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men, as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service," and "that in case the quota of, [or] any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled:"

And whereas the new enrolment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the afore mentioned act of Congress may now be put in operation, for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons, and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States government in the insurgent States:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service; provided, nevertheless, that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section eight of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made.

Volunteers will be accepted under this call for one, two, or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order, and direct that, immediately after the fifth day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said fifth day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thou-
[L. S.] sand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

The quotas under this call are based upon the revised enrolment as far as completed and reported to the Provost Marshal General on the 18th of July, 1864, and are as follows:

Maine	11,690	District of Columbia	2,910
New Hampshire	6,502	Kentucky	23,503
Vermont	5,156	Ohio	50,792
Massachusetts	21,670	Indiana	35,732
Rhode Island	3,197	Illinois	52,057
Connecticut	10,121	Missouri	26,678
New York	89,318	Michigan	18,282
New Jersey	15,891	Iowa	15,784
Pennsylvania	61,700	Wisconsin	19,032
Delaware	2,445	Minnesota	5,561
Maryland	12,328	Kansas	3,725
West Virginia	5,928		

The following are the "quotas" charged against the different States under all calls up to and including that of July 18, 1864.*

States.	Quotas.
Maine	57,785
New Hampshire	31,109
Vermont	28,279
Massachusetts	117,624
Rhode Island	16,399
Connecticut	43,196
New York	387,347
New Jersey	71,604
Pennsylvania	292,148
Delaware	11,188
Maryland	53,682
District of Columbia	11,610
West Virginia	27,415
Kentucky	89,631
Missouri	93,546
Ohio	236,289
Indiana	146,655
Illinois	197,360
Michigan	81,620
Iowa	70,848
Wisconsin	83,458
Kansas	14,104
Minnesota	21,442
Total	2,184,339

* This table includes no quotas assigned for a period of service less than 9 months.

Table of acts, proclamations, and letters calling for troops for the United States forces in 1861, 1862, 1863, *and* 1864.

No.	Act, proclamation, or letter.	Date.	No. of men called for.	Kind of troops.	Time of service.
1	Proclamation by President	April 15, 1861	75,000	Militia	
2	Do	May 3, 1861	42,034	Volunteers	3 years.
	Do	------ do	22,714	Regulars	5 years.
	Do	------ do	18,000	Seamen	1–3 years.
3	Acts of Congress authorize President to accept	July 22 & 25, 1861	500,000	Volunteers	During war.
4	Letter of President to Governors	July 1, 1862	300,000	do	3 years.
5	Act approved	July 17, 1862	300,000	do	9 months.
6	Proclamation by President	June 15, 1863	100,000	Militia	6 months.
7	Do	October 17, 1863	300,000	Volunteers	3 years.
8	Order by President	February 1, 1864	200,000	Draft	Do.
9	Do	March 14, 1864	200,000	Volunteers	Do.
10	Indorsement by President on letter from Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin	April 23, 1864	85,000	do	100 days.
11	Proclamation by President	July 18, 1864	500,000	Draft	1–3 years.
12	Letter to Governor of Kentucky	May 3, 1864	10,000	Volunteers	6 months.
13	Letter to Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts	July 5, 1864	28,000	Volunteers	100 days.
	Total called for		2,680,748		

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